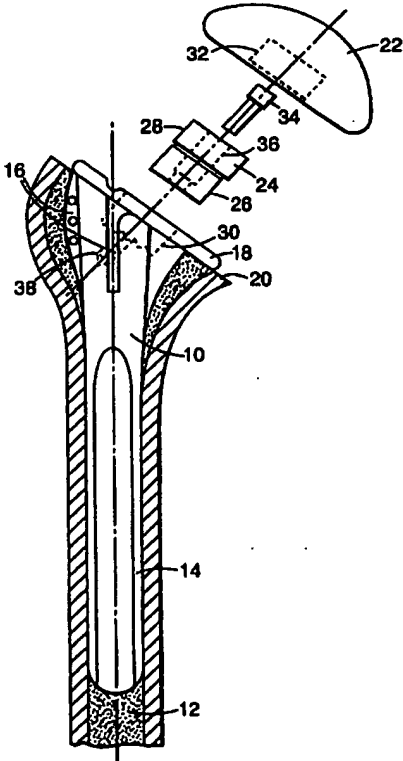


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(54) Title: MODULAR HUMERAL PROSTHESIS (57) Abstract <p>A modular humeral prosthesis for replacement of the humeral head of a humerus (20). The prosthesis generally comprises a stem (10) to be fitted to a resected humerus (20); a head (22) sized and configured to approximate the humeral head; and an intermediate connecting member (24) for connecting the stem (10) to the head (22). A first engagement/mounting portion (26) is provided on the intermediate connecting member (24) for mounting the intermediate connecting member (24) on the stem (10), and a second engagement/mounting portion (28) is provided on the intermediate connecting member (24) for mounting the head (22) on the intermediate connecting member (24). The first engagement/mounting portion (26) has an axis about which the intermediate connecting member (24) can be rotated through 360° relative to the stem (10) and thereafter secured at a selected relative orientation. The second engagement/mounting portion (28) has an axis about which the head (22) can be rotated through 360° relative to the intermediate connecting member (24) and thereafter secured at a selected relative rotation. The axes of rotation of the first and second engagement/mounting portions are not coincident, whereby the first and second engagement/mounting portions allow the head (22) to be given a desired offset relative to the stem (10). Also disclosed is a modular humeral prosthesis kit comprising a variety of different intermediate connecting members (24, 24a-f) that may be selected to fit the prosthesis to the patient, and a method of replacing a humeral head in a patient.</p> 		

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MODULAR HUMERAL PROSTHESIS

This invention relates to a modular humeral prosthesis.

Background of the Invention

5 During the procedure of a shoulder replacement operation, at least a portion of the proximal section of the humeral shaft will be replaced by a metal prosthesis. This prosthesis will generally consist of two parts: a stem that is mounted into the medullary canal of the humerus, and a head component connected in some manner to the stem. The head component replaces the bearing
10 surfaces of the humerus and articulates with the surface of the scapula to allow the movement of the shoulder.

 Modular humeral prostheses are known. The stem and head component may be supplied in "modular" form, that is, as separate connectable components. Different stem sizes and head sizes in a modular implant design
15 provide the surgeon with some degree of inter-operative flexibility, which facilitates reconstruction of the original anatomy of the patient.

 With a range of stem sizes and a range of head sizes available, the surgeon can choose a particular combination to suit the anatomy of each individual patient without having to have a large inventory of "integral" or "unitary" humeral
20 prosthesis. As used herein, "integral" and "unitary" mean formed in one continuous piece in contrast to the separate connectable components of a modular prosthesis. For example, one patient might require a relatively small head and a relatively long stem. With a unitary prosthesis a wide range of stem lengths would be required for each head size whereas with a modular arrangement a particular
25 head can be used with a range of stem sizes and visa versa.

 Additional variations arise also as a result of individual patients requiring differing angles of inclination of the head relative to the stem and of differing offsets between the axis of the head and the axis of the stem. Thus, in one patient the offset may be posterior and in another anterior.

30 Various shoulder prostheses are disclosed in European Patent Publication No. EP-A 0 679 375; EP-A 0 712 617; French Patent No. FR-A 2 664 809; US Patent Nos. 3,694,820; 3,803,641; 4,045,825; 4,106,130; 4,179,758;

4,865,605; 4,919,670; 5,358,526; 5,549,682; 5,462,563 and 5,702,457; and PCT International Patent Publication No. WO 96/17553.

Summary of the Invention

5 This invention provides a modular prosthesis in which a humeral head, chosen to suit a patient, is attached to a stem chosen to suit the resected humerus of the patient by means of an intermediate connecting member. The prosthesis can accommodate a wide range of variation, in a relatively cheap manner, by providing the variations required in the intermediate connecting member rather than in the very much more expensive head.

10 The modular humeral prosthesis generally comprises a stem to be fitted to a resected humerus, a head sized and configured to approximate the humeral head, and an intermediate connecting member for connecting the stem to the head. The intermediate connecting member includes first engagement means for mounting the intermediate connecting member on the stem. The first engagement means has an axis about which the intermediate connecting member can be rotated through 360° relative to the stem and thereafter secured at a selected relative orientation. The intermediate connecting member further includes second engagement means for mounting the head on the intermediate connecting member.

15 The second engagement means has an axis about which the head can be rotated through 360° relative to the intermediate connecting member and thereafter secured at a selected relative rotation. The axis of rotation of the first and second engagement means is not coincident, whereby the first and second engagement means allow the head to be given a desired offset relative to the stem.

20 Preferably, the axis of rotation of the first and second engagement means are not parallel, whereby the engagement means allow a desired inclination of the head relative to the stem.

25 Also, preferably, the first and second engagement means of the intermediate connecting member are positioned relative to one another to provide a desired separation between the head and the stem.

30 The first and second engagement means of the intermediate connecting member are preferably positioned relative to one another to provide a

desired separation between the head and the stem. Most preferably, the separation or "neck length" between the head and the stem is no greater than 5mm.

Also, preferably, the first and second engagement means each comprise a male portion, and the head and stem are provided with corresponding mating female portions. The male and female portions preferably each have a substantially circular cross-sections, and a substantially self-locking tapered configuration (i.e., a Morse taper).

Most preferably, a bore is provided through the first and second engagement means and extends through the intermediate connecting member, and the prosthesis further comprising a fastener inserted through the bore to engage the stem to further secure the intermediate connecting member to the stem.

In a second aspect of the invention modular humeral prosthesis kit is provided for replacement of the humeral head of a humerus. The kit generally comprises a stem to be fitted to a resected humerus, a head sized and configured to approximate the humeral head, and a plurality of intermediate connecting members of which one may be selected to connect the stem to the head. Each intermediate connecting member includes first engagement means for mounting the intermediate connecting member on the stem, and second engagement means for mounting the head on the intermediate connecting member. The plurality of the intermediate connecting members of the kit include:

- A. At least one intermediate connecting member in which the first and second engagement means have generally parallel and coincident central axes;
- B. At least one intermediate connecting member in which the first and second engagement means have generally parallel but not coincident central axes;
- C. At least one intermediate connecting member in which the first and second engagement means have an angle of inclination between one another that is different than the angle of inclination between the first and second engagement means of another intermediate connecting member of the kit; and
- D. At least one intermediate connecting member in which the first and second engagement means are separated by a different neck length than the

neck length separating the first and second engagement means of another intermediate connecting member of the kit.

The specifications for the plurality of intermediate connecting members set out at A-D above may be met by combining features in some of the intermediate connecting member of the kit. For example, two intermediate
5 connecting members may have different neck lengths, angles of inclination and offsets or zero offset.

Preferably, the first engagement means of each intermediate connecting member has an axis about which the intermediate connecting member
10 can be rotated through 360° relative to the stem and thereafter secured at a selected relative orientation, and the second engagement means of each intermediate connecting member has an axis about which the head can be rotated through 360° relative to the intermediate connecting member and thereafter secured at a selected relative rotation.

Also, preferably, the first and second engagement means of each intermediate connecting member comprise male portions, and the head and stem
15 are provided with corresponding mating female portions. Most preferably, the male and female portions each have a substantially circular cross-section, and a substantially self-locking tapered configuration (i.e., a Morse taper).

Most preferably, each intermediate connecting member is provided
20 with a bore through the first and second engagement means, and the kit further comprises a fastener inserted through the bore to engage the stem to further secure the intermediate connecting member to the stem.

A third aspect of the invention is a method of replacing a humeral
25 head in a patient. The method generally comprises:

(a) Resecting the proximal end of the humerus to remove the head and expose the medullary canal of the humerus;

(b) Inserting the stem of a prosthesis into the medullary canal of the resected humerus, the prosthesis being modular and comprising:

30 A stem;
A humeral head; and

One of a plurality of intermediate connecting members for connecting the stem to the head; each intermediate connecting member including:

5 First engagement means between the stem and the intermediate connecting member, the first engagement having an axis about which the intermediate connecting member can be rotated relative to the stem and thereafter secured at a selected relative orientation; and

10 Second engagement means between the head and the intermediate connecting member;

The plurality of intermediate connecting members including connecting members having different inclination angles between the first and second engagement means and different amounts of offset or no offset between the first and second engagement means;

15

(c) Selecting a particular intermediate connecting member to provide a desired inclination of the head relative to the axis of a humerus and/or a desired offset of the head; and

(d) Setting the intermediate connecting member at an orientation relative to the stem to give the desired inclination of the head relative to the axis of a humerus and/or a desired offset of the head.

20

Preferably, the plurality of intermediate connecting members includes intermediate connecting members having different neck lengths separating the first and second engagement means, and the method further comprising selecting an intermediate connecting member to provide a desired separation between the head and the stem.

25

Most preferably, the plurality of intermediate connecting members each have a bore extending through the intermediate connecting member between the first and second engagement means, and the method further comprises inserting a fastener into the bore through the second and first engagement means into engagement with the stem to further secure the intermediate member to the stem.

30

As can be seen, the surgeon will still need his traditional range of head sizes and stem sizes and lengths. However, the surgeon does not need additional heads or stems to provide a particular orientation of the head or a particular offset for the head. Thus, whilst a range of intermediate connecting members are required to be available to choose particular offsets and orientations,
5 those intermediate connecting members are relatively cheap compared with the normally very high cost of the highly sophisticated head component.

Also, it is an advantage of the invention that the surgeon can choose quite independently of one another the three component parts. Thus, the surgeon
10 does not have to be concerned with questions of offset and orientation when selecting the right head size. The same is true as regards the stem: the surgeon can choose the correct stem to fit the medullary canal in the humerus and so give a long lasting and secure joint between the stem and the bone. Having selected these components, the surgeon can, quite independently, decide on the particular offset
15 and/or orientation of the head relative to the stem and select an intermediate connecting member accordingly. The surgeon is, therefore, able to match the modular prosthesis used to the original anatomy of a particular patient. Because a shoulder joint is enclosed and surrounded by soft tissue, it is desirable that the spacing between the end of the stem and the head be kept to a minimum, e.g. no
20 greater than 5mm.

The typical surgical procedure for the implantation of a humeral prosthesis includes the determination of the longitudinal axis of the humerus, drilling a hole in the proximal margin between the head and the tuberosity in line with this, then inserting a starter reamer or broach, and developing a bore hole
25 along the longitudinal axis of the humerus. Next, this bore hole can be enlarged by using progressively larger reamers or broaches, until the surgeon determines that the reamer or broach being used is the largest possible fit into the available cavity without the excessive removal of cortical bone. Then, the head is accurately removed from the proximal portion of the humerus, and a flat angled face is
30 prepared on the proximal portion of the humerus, usually along the line of the anatomical neck, by means of a resection guide.

The cavity thus prepared, the trial stem can be introduced. At this stage, the surgeon is able to determine the amount of anteversion that is appropriate for the patient. Once in place, the head measurement instrument can be attached, and the trial head attached to this. This head measurement instrument
5 allows the accurate placement of the head in a number of different positions so that the surgeon to assess which position best suits the exact anatomy of the patient. Once determined, the surgeon can read off the specific orientation of the head from a number of scales on the instrument; this determines which intermediate connecting member is to be used with the definitive implant.

10 It is not possible to provide an infinite number of intermediate connecting members so as to cover every possibility of adjustment. In practical terms, therefore, one provides a range of intermediate connecting members in incremental sizes to provide a range of discrete adjustments in just the same way that a discrete number of heads and stems are provided. However, because the
15 engagement means allows the relative rotation of the components, one can with a single intermediate connecting member choose an amount of offset and that amount can be positioned on a locus throughout 360°. The same, of course, is true as regards the inclination of the axis of the head relative to the stem.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the intermediate
20 connecting member is available in a discrete number of sizes, each size providing an incremental increase in the separation between the two engagement means. Thus, the surgeon is provided with a variety of parts from which to choose in order to best approximate the patient's original anatomy by selecting a part that will provide the closest approximation of the original separation between the humeral
25 head and the humeral stem.

It is preferred that each engagement means comprise a male projection on one part that fits within a complimentary female recess in the other. Preferably, at least the first engagement means, and in some embodiments of the invention the second engagement means as well, allows relative rotation of the
30 respective parts. Therefore, they should be of circular cross-section.

It is further preferred that the second engagement means locate at the center of the base of the humeral head. Thus, in this preferred embodiment, the

relative rotational placement of the head component has no effect in altering the angle of inclination of the head or the axial offset of the head in relation to the stem or even the separation between the head and the stem. Indeed it is not essential that the second engagement means be of circular cross-section although this is preferred. This has the advantage that fewer of the expensive head components are required to achieve this range of variables. Naturally the head will have to be provided in a number of incrementally varying sizes to fit the needs of each individual patient's scapula or glenoid prosthesis.

The portion of the engagement means forming part of the intermediate connecting member can both be male or alternatively one can be male and the other female.

It is further desired that the engagement means will each be of a substantially cylindrical shape, whether male or female, and therefore allow the intermediate connecting member to be rotatable relative to the stem and the head rotatable relative to the intermediate connecting member before securement. To fix one part relative to the other the cylinders of the male and female portions are preferably of the Morse taper type. This fixing may be supplemented by a screw fixing.

In order to satisfy the criterion for strength, it is desirable that the intermediate connecting member be formed in one piece. It is, however, within the scope of this invention that the intermediate connecting member be formed from a plurality of pieces.

Brief Description of the Drawing

Embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying schematic drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an exploded side elevation of a modular humeral prosthesis according to the invention;

Figure 2 is the assembled prosthesis of Figure 1;

Figures 3 to 7 are various intermediate connecting members according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 8 is an exploded side elevation of a second embodiment of the modular humeral prosthesis according to the invention; and

Figures 9-13 are various intermediate connecting members according to the second embodiment of the invention.

5

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

The stem 10 shown in Figure 1 is available in a number of different sizes to match the size to which the medullary canal 12 has been reamed or broached. The shaft of the stem 14 is designed to contact the previously reamed or broached medullary canal 12 and extend into the remaining humerus to prevent any movement of the stem 10.

The stem 10 is prevented from rotating by the use of fins 16 located at the neck of the stem 10. These fins 16 are wedged into the proximal position of the humerus to prevent any movement of the stem 10 and offer some additional support to the face 18 of the stem 10. The face 18 of the stem 10 fits onto the previously prepared face of the humerus 20, and is designed so that the angle of the face 18 is roughly equal to that of the anatomic neck of the humerus. PCT International patent application No. US97/18207, filed October 8, 1997, both by Michel Mansat et al., disclose a shoulder prosthesis with fins.

The humeral head 22 is designed to articulate with the scapula or glenoid prosthesis (not shown). The head 22 replaces the articulating surface of the humerus and is largely hemispherical in shape. A variety of sizes of head 22 are provided to complement the patient's scapula on glenoid prosthesis. The articulating surface of the head 22 is highly polished to reduce friction, hence wear on the scapula or glenoid prosthesis.

An intermediate connecting member 24 has first and second male tapers 26 and 28 of the "Morse taper" type. A "Morse taper" is taper that forms an angle providing a self-locking function. Once pushed together two Morse taper parts tend to stay together. The first taper 26 is designed to connect with the stem 10 and the second taper 28 with the head 22. The tapers 26 and 28 are aligned in generally opposite directions for mating with a female taper 30 of the stem 10 and a female taper 32 of the head 22.

The first male taper 26 may also be held onto the female taper 30 of the stem 10 by means of a locking screw 34, which fits into a counter-bored hole 36 in the intermediate connecting member 24. The axis of this counter-bored hole 36 is aligned along the central axis of the taper 26 and the screw fits into this counter-bored hole 36 and locates into a threaded hole 38 in the stem 10.

The male tapers 26, 28 of the intermediate connecting member 24 are securely connected with the respective female tapers 30, 32 of the stem 10 and head 22, which are also of the Morse taper type and match the tapers of the intermediate connecting member 24 by applying an external force, to form an interference fit between the mating tapers 24 and 30, and 26 and 32, as shown in Figure 2.

It will be understood that the first and second male tapers 26 and 28 constitute one embodiment of the first and second engagement means of the intermediate connecting member 24. Alternatives include other connecting or mating parts that define the relative orientation and position of the head 22 and the intermediate connecting member 24 or the stem 10 and the intermediate connecting member 24. For example, the first and second male tapers 26 and 28 could be replaced by female tapers (not shown) and the female tapers 30 and 32 of the stem 10 and head 22 replaced by male tapers (not shown).

There can be a large variety in the shape, size and orientation of human humeral bones and therefore it is desirable to tailor the humeral prosthesis to suit each individual case. The various designs of intermediate connecting members of the present invention provide a massive range of different head positions and orientations relative to the humeral stem that can be selected and connected inter-operatively.

The position of the head 22 can be varied by using different intermediate connecting members 24 as are appropriate in each individual case. Various designs of intermediate connecting members 24a-e are illustrated in Figures 3 to 7.

In each of these cases the intermediate connecting member 24a-e has the same elements and is joined to the stem 10 and head 22 as described above.

One configuration of an intermediate connecting member 24a is illustrated in Figure 3. In this configuration, the first male taper 40 and the second male taper 42 are axially aligned with minimum separation or "neck length" 44 between them. The design of this intermediate connecting member 24a matches the anatomical design of some patients' original humerus.

For other patients, a larger separation between the head 22 of the humeral prosthesis and a fixed point on the stem 10 is more appropriate. To meet this requirement, the intermediate connecting member 24b of Figure 4 is used. In this design, a portion of the intermediate connecting member 24b between the two tapers 50 and 52 is available in a number of incrementally different sizes to allow the surgeon to select the appropriate separation or "neck length" 54 between the tapers 50 and 52, and hence the separation between the head 22 and stem 10 of the prosthesis.

The anterior or posterior offset can be simulated using the design of intermediate connecting member 24c as shown in Figure 5 to mimic offsets 66 that can naturally occur in the humerus. In this design, the central axii of the first and second male tapers 60 and 62 are parallel and offset from one another as illustrated at 66. The second male taper 62 is counter-bored at an off-center position (e.g., compare bore 68 or figure 5 with bores 48 and 58 of figures 3 and 4). This allows the head 22 to be attached on a parallel but not coincident axis to the first male taper 60, and thus to the female taper 30 of the stem 10. Again, this design is available in a number of incrementally different offsets 66 so the surgeon can select the most appropriate intermediate connecting member 24c for each individual patient inter-operatively.

The angle of inclination α of the humeral head relative to the axis of the humeral stem can vary from patient to patient. The intermediate connecting member 24d can simulate this orientation. The design shown in figure 6 comprises a portion of the intermediate connecting member 24d that has a generally wedge-shaped design. The surgeon will be able to select the wedge-shaped intermediate connecting member 24d from a range of intermediate connecting members 24d having incremental difference in the inclination angle α as shown in Figure 6, to best fit each individual patient. Due to the wedge-shape, the central axii of the first

and second male tapers 70 and 72 of this design are offset from parallel by an angle equal to the inclination angle α .

Any of the features of intermediate connecting members 24a-d illustrated in figures 3 to 6 can be combined to provide the desired variation in neck length 44, 54, 84 anterior or posterior offset 66, 86 or angular inclination α to best suit each individual patient's anatomy.

Figure 7 shows an intermediate connecting member 24e that includes a combination of the angular inclination α as described in figure 6, the anterior/posterior offset 86 as depicted in figure 5, and the taper separation 84 as illustrated in Figure 4.

In the above embodiments, the male members of the two engagement means are provided by the intermediate connecting member 24a-e. In an alternative embodiment one or both of the two engagement means provided by the intermediate connecting member may comprise female portions. For example, figure 8 illustrates a second embodiment of the modular humeral prosthesis 100 of the invention similar in many respects to the first embodiment shown in figures 1-7. Differences include the provision of a male tapered connecting portion 102 on the stem 104, and a female tapered connecting portion 106 on the intermediate connecting member 108.

Male connecting portion 102 and female connecting portion 106 are designed for substantially self-locking mating, and preferably have a circular cross section. The self-locking function may be accomplished by providing a "Morse taper" on the male and female connecting portions 102 and 106. The female connecting portion 106 constitutes a second embodiment of the first engagement means of the intermediate connecting member 108.

A fastener 110 preferably is inserted through a bore 112 through the intermediate connecting member 108 and into engagement with a bore 114 in the stem 104 to further secure the female connecting portion 106 of the intermediate connecting member 108 on the stem 104. Most preferably, the fastener 110 and the bore 114 are provided with interlocking threads. As an alternative embodiment, the male and female connecting portion 102 and 106 could be

provided with a non-self-locking configuration; in which case the fastener 110 or another locking mechanism would take on yet greater importance.

As is the case with the first embodiment, the head 114 of the second embodiment is provided with a female connecting portion 116, and the second engagement means of the intermediate connecting member 108 comprises a male connecting portion 118. The female and male connecting portions 116 and 118 are also preferably provided with a self-locking tapered configuration, i.e., a Morse taper.

Figures 9-13 illustrate various intermediate connecting members 108a-e for use in the prosthesis 100. Figures 9 and 10 illustrate two intermediate connecting members 108a and 108b providing two different separations 120 and 122. In this respect, intermediate connecting member 108a is similar to intermediate connecting member 24a of the first embodiment (figure 3) due to the minimal separation 120 or 44, and intermediate connecting member 108b is similar to intermediate connecting member 24b of the first embodiment (figure 4) due to the greater separation 122 or 54. Both intermediate connecting member 108a and 108b show a zero inclination angle and a zero offset.

Figure 11 illustrates another intermediate connecting member 108c having, like member 108a, minimal separation. Intermediate connecting member 108c, however, has a non-zero offset 124. This non-zero offset 124 is accomplished by displacing or offsetting the central axis or axis of rotation of the female locking portion 126 relative to the central axis of axis of rotation of the male locking portion 128 by the offset 124. In this respect, the intermediate connecting member 108c is similar to the intermediate connecting member 24c of the first embodiment (figure 5).

Figure 12 illustrates yet another intermediate connecting member 108d having, like member 108a, minimal separation and zero offset. Intermediate connecting member 108d, however, has a non-zero inclination angle β . Inclination angle β is similar in function and preferred magnitude to the inclination angle α discussed with respect to the first embodiment (e.g., figure 6).

Figure 13 illustrates an intermediate connecting member 108e having a non-zero separation 130, a non-zero offset 132 and a non-zero inclination

angle β . In this respect, intermediate connecting member 108e is similar to intermediate connecting member 24e of the first embodiment (figure 7).

One consequence of the design of the second embodiment of the prosthesis is that the male connecting portion 118 may have a length extending into the intermediate connecting member, e.g., 108a, a distance sufficient that it is received both in the intermediate connecting member 108a and the void defined by the female connecting portion 116 of the head 114. This is accomplished, of course, without any direct engagement between the male connecting portion 118 of the stem 104 and the female connecting portion 116 of the head 114.

Other embodiments, which are not illustrated in the drawing, include (1) the first engagement means comprising a male connecting portion and the second engagement means comprising a female connecting portion, and (2) both the first and second engagement means comprising female portions.

As various changes could be made in the above constructions and methods without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the claims, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

CLAIMS

1. A modular humeral prosthesis for replacement of the humeral head of a humerus (20), comprising:

- 5 a stem (10) to be fitted to a resected humerus (20);
a head (22) sized and configured to approximate the humeral head;
an intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-f) for connecting the stem (10)
to the head (22), the intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-f)
including:
10 first engagement means (26, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 or 90) for mounting
the intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-f) on the stem
(10), the first engagement means (26, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 or 90)
having an axis about which the intermediate connecting member
(24, 24a-f) can be rotated through 360° relative to the stem (10)
15 and thereafter secured at a selected relative orientation; and
second engagement means (28, 42, 52, 62, 72, 82 or 92) for mounting
the head (22) on the intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-
f), the second engagement means (28, 42, 52, 62, 72, 82 or 92)
having an axis about which the head (22) can be rotated through
20 360° relative to the intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-f)
and thereafter secured at a selected relative rotation;
the axis of rotation of the first and second engagement means (60, 62;
80, 82; 90, 92) not being coincident, whereby the first and
second engagement means (60, 62; 80, 82; 90, 92) allow the
25 head (22) to be given a desired offset relative to the stem (10).

2. The modular humeral prosthesis according to claim 1 in
which the axis of rotation of the first and second engagement means (70, 80 or 90;
72, 82 or 92) are not parallel, whereby the engagement means (24d-f) allow a
30 desired inclination of the head (22) relative to the stem (10).

3. The modular humeral prosthesis according to claim 2 in which the first and second engagement means (26, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, or 90; 28, 42, 52, 62, 72, 82, or 92) of the intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-f) are positioned relative to one another to provide a desired separation between the head (22) and the stem (10).

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4. The modular humeral prosthesis according to claim 3 in which the separation between the head (22) and the stem (10) is no greater than 5mm.

5. The modular humeral prosthesis according to claim 1 in which the first and second engagement means (26, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, or 90; 28, 42, 52, 62, 72, 82, or 92) of the intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-f) are positioned relative to one another to provide a desired separation between the head (22) and the stem (10).

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6. The modular humeral prosthesis according to claim 5 in which the separation between the head (22) and the stem (10) is no greater than 5mm.

7. The modular humeral prosthesis according to claim 1 in which the first and second engagement means (26, 28) each comprise a male portion, the head (22) and stem (10) being provided with corresponding mating female portions (30, 32).

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8. The modular humeral prosthesis according to claim 7 in which the male portions (26, 28) each have a substantially circular cross-section.

9. The modular humeral prosthesis according to claim 8 in which the first and second engagement means (26, 28) have a substantially self-locking tapered configuration.

10. The modular humeral prosthesis according to claim 9 in which a bore (36, 48, 58, 68) is provided through the first and second engagement means (26, 28) and extending through the intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-f), the prosthesis further comprising a fastener (34) inserted through the bore (36, 48, 58, 68) to engage the stem (10) to further secure the intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-f) to the stem (10).

11. The modular humeral prosthesis according to claim 1 in which the first and second engagement means comprise male and female portions, the head (114) and stem (104) being provided with corresponding mating male or female portions.

12. A modular humeral prosthesis kit for replacement of the humeral head of a humerus (20), comprising:

- a stem (10) to be fitted to a resected humerus (20);
- a head (22) sized and configured to approximate the humeral head;
- a plurality of intermediate connecting members (24, 24a-f) of which one may be selected to connect the stem (10) to the head (22), each intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-f) including:
 - first engagement means (26, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90) for mounting the intermediate connecting member (14) on the stem (10); and
 - second engagement means (28, 42, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90) for mounting the head (22) on the intermediate connecting member (24);
- the intermediate connecting members (24, 24a-f) of the kit including:
 - at least one intermediate connecting member (24, 24a, 24b) in which the first and second engagement means have generally parallel and coincident central axii;
 - at least one intermediate connecting member (24c) in which the first and second engagement means have generally parallel but not coincident central axii;

at least one intermediate connecting member (24d-f) in which the first and second engagement means have an angle (α) of inclination between one another that is different than the angle of inclination of another intermediate connecting member of the kit; and

5 at least one intermediate connecting member (24a, 24d, 24f) in which the first and second engagement means (40, 42; 70, 72; 90, 92) are separated by a different neck length (44, 94) than the neck length (54, 84) separating the first and second engagement means (50, 52; 80, 82) of another intermediate connecting

10 member (24b, 24e) of the kit.

13. The kit according to claim 12 wherein the first engagement means (26, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90) of each intermediate connecting member has an axis about which the intermediate connecting member (24) can be rotated

15 through 360° relative to the stem (10) and thereafter secured at a selected relative orientation; and the second engagement means of each intermediate connecting member has an axis about which the head (22) can be rotated through 360° relative to the intermediate connecting member (24) and thereafter secured at a selected relative rotation.

20 14. The kit according to claim 13 in which the first and second engagement means (26, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 or 90; 28, 42, 52, 62, 72, 82 or 92) of each intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-f) comprise a male portion (26, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 or 90; 28, 42, 52, 62, 72, 82 or 92), the head (22) and stem (10)

25 being provided with corresponding mating female portions (30, 32).

15. The kit according to claim 14 in which the male portions (26, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 or 90; 28, 42, 52, 62, 72, 82 or 92) each have a substantially circular cross-section.

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16. The kit according to claim 15 in which the first and second engagement means (26, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 or 90; 28, 42, 52, 62, 72, 82 or 92) have a substantially self-locking tapered configuration.

5 17. The kit according to claim 16 in which each intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-f) is provided with a bore (36, 48, 58, 68) through the first and second engagement means (26, 28; 40, 42; 50, 52; 60, 62), the kit further comprising a fastener (34) inserted through the bore (36, 48, 58, 68) to engage the stem (10) to further secure the intermediate connecting member (24, 24a-f) to the
10 stem (10).

18. The kit according to claim 17 in which at least one intermediate connecting member (24) sets the separation between the head (22) and the stem (10) as no greater than 5mm.

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19. The kit according to claim 12 in which the first and second engagement means comprise male and female portions, the head (114) and stem (104) being provided with corresponding mating male or female portions.

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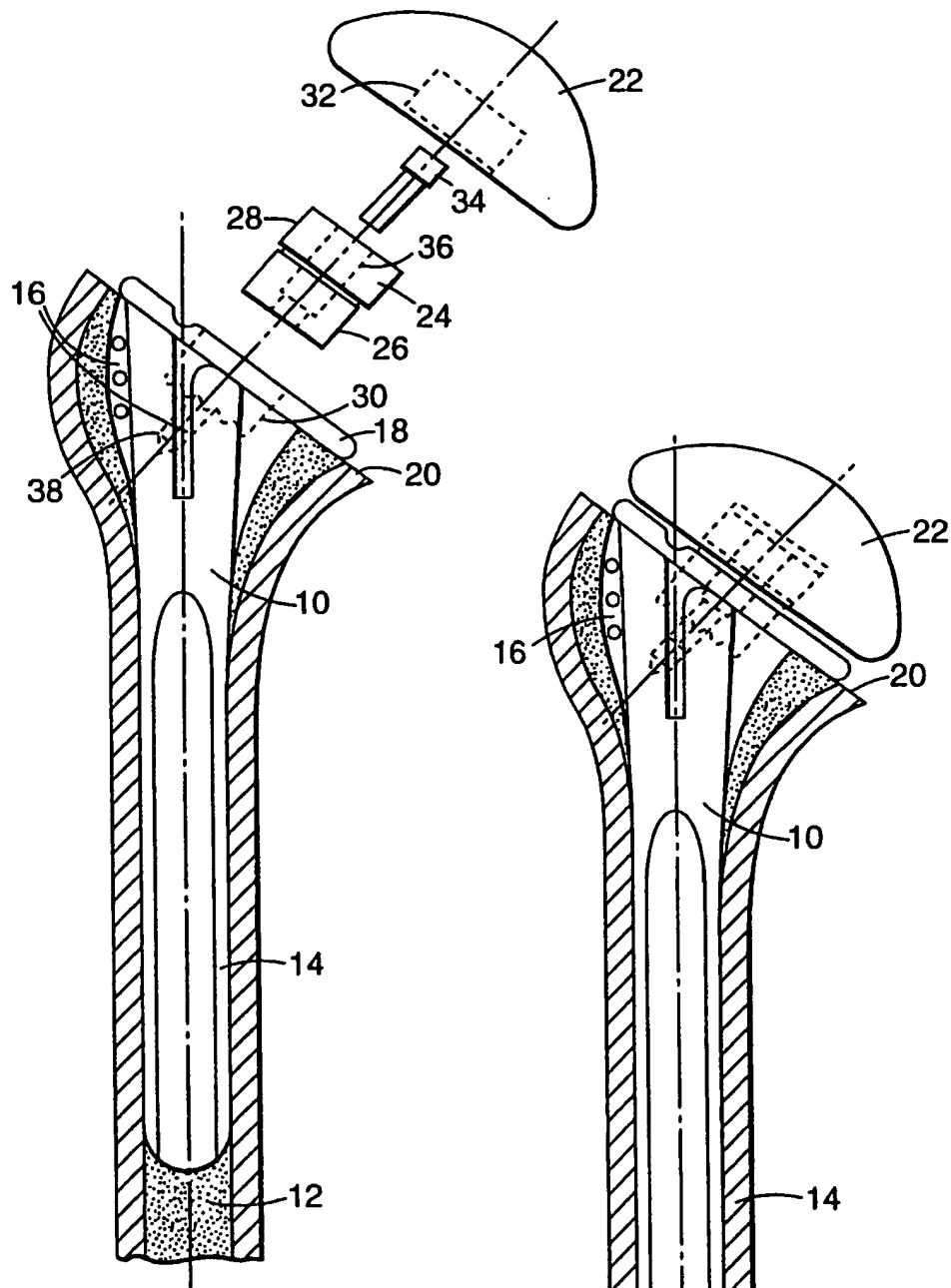


Fig. 1

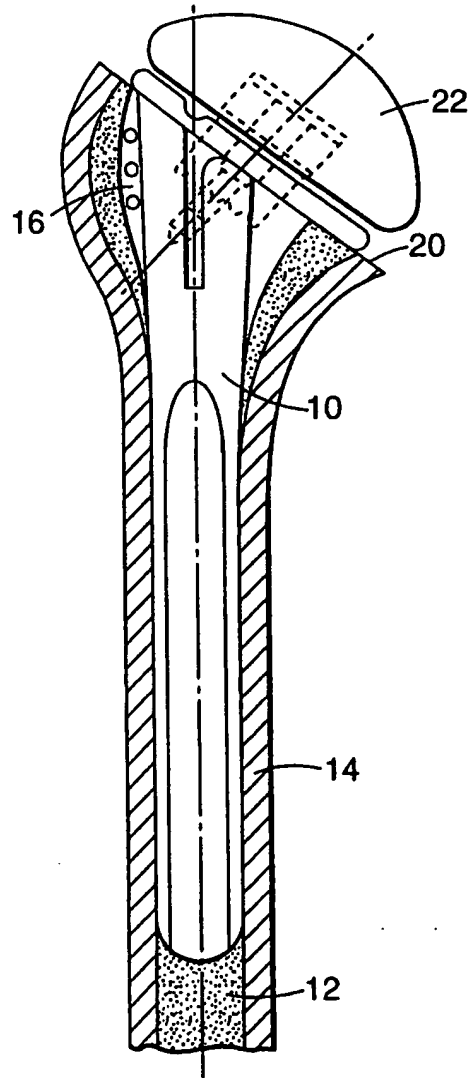


Fig. 2

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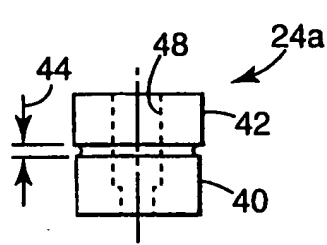


Fig. 3

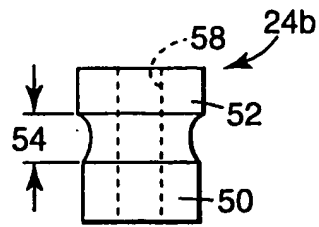


Fig. 4

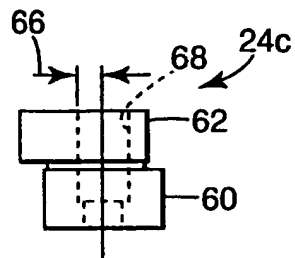


Fig. 5

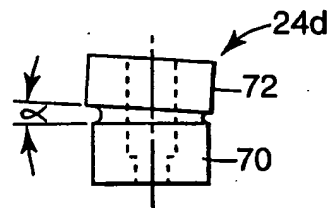


Fig. 6

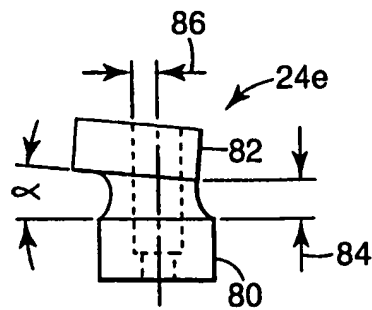


Fig. 7

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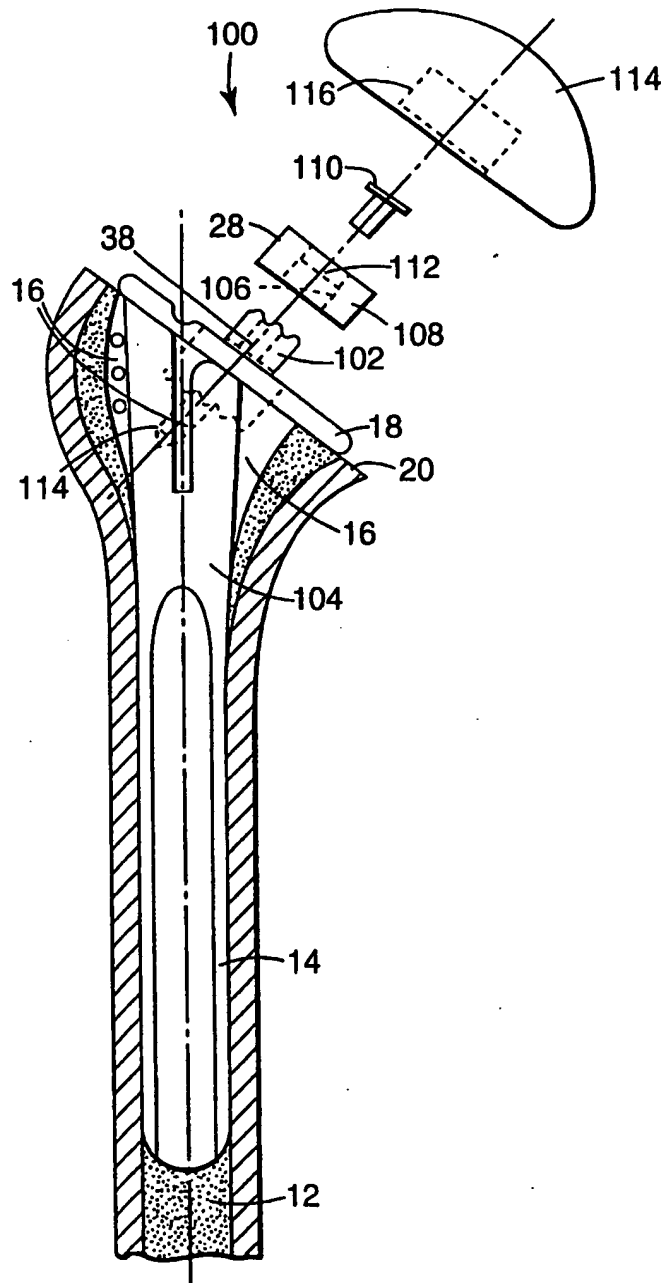


Fig. 8

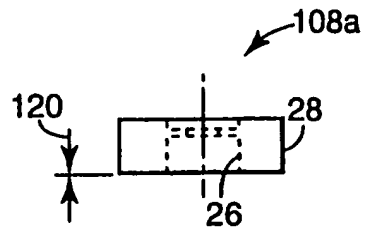


Fig. 9

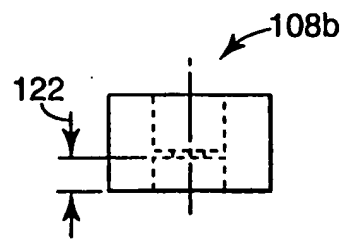


Fig. 10

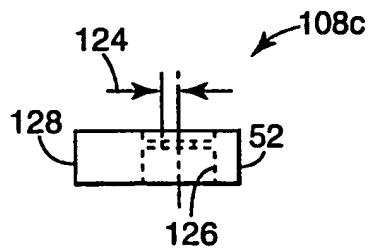


Fig. 11

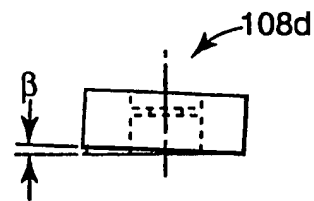


Fig. 12

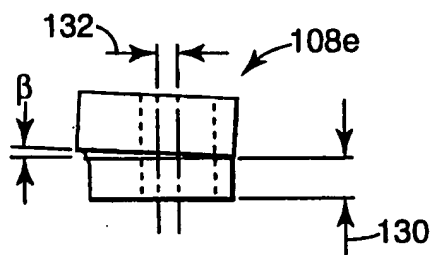


Fig. 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 98/06771

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61F2/40

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 679 375 A (EUROS) 2 November 1995 cited in the application	1-6
Y	see the whole document	7-14
A	---	15-18
Y	US 5 358 526 A' (TORNIER) 25 October 1994 cited in the application	7-10
A	see column 3, line 1 - column 4, line 27; figures 1-6	1, 2, 12-16
Y	WO 95 22302 A (KIRSCHNER MEDICAL CORPORATION) 24 August 1995 see abstract; figure 1	11
Y	FR 2 721 200 A (CREMASCOLI FRANCE) 22 December 1995	12-14
A	see the whole document	1
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 July 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

27/07/1998

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 98/06771

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	see the whole document	3,12,13, 15,16,19
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